

## Precalc Warm Up #6-3

$$f(x) = 10x - 5, x \geq 4 \quad \text{Find } f^{-1}(x)$$

## HW Questions:

## EXERCISES 5.4.2

1. Find the inverse function for each of the following.

(a)  $f(x) = 2x + 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(c)  $g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(e)  $h(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, x > -1$

(g)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, x > -1$

$$(y+1)\frac{x}{1} = \frac{1}{y+1}(y+1)$$

$$\frac{(y+1)x}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

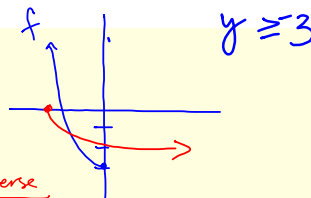
$$y+1 = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

3. Find and sketch the inverse function of

(a)  $f(x) = x^2 - 3, x \geq 0$ .

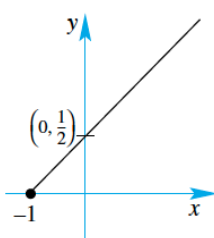
(b)  $f(x) = x^2 - 3, x \leq 0$ .



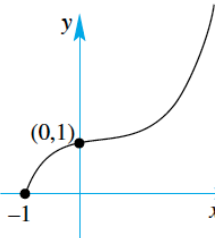
Inverse  
 $x = y^2 - 3$   
 $x + 3 = y^2$   
 $y = \pm \sqrt{x+3}$   
 $f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x+3} \quad r_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 0]$

5. Sketch the inverse of the following functions:

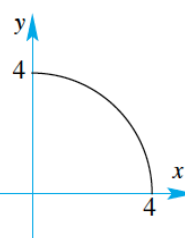
(a)



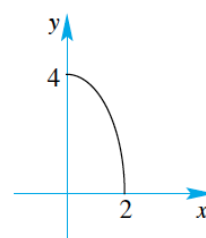
(b)



(c)



(d)



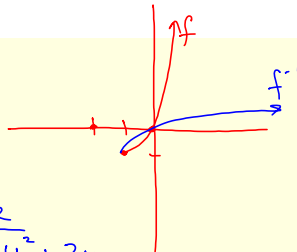
9. Find the inverse function of  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x, x \geq -1$ , stating both its domain and range. Sketch the graph of  $f^{-1}$ .  $0 = x(x+2)$  vertex  $(-1, -1)$   $f = [-1, \infty)$

$$d_f = [-1, \infty)$$

$$r_f = [-1, \infty)$$

$$d_{f^{-1}} = [-1, \infty)$$

$$r_{f^{-1}} = [-1, \infty)$$



Inverse

$$x = y^2 + 2y$$

$$x = y^2 + 2y + 1 - 1$$

$$x = (y+1)^2 - 1$$

$$\pm \sqrt{x+1} = y+1$$

$$y+1 = \pm \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$y = -1 \pm \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -1 + \sqrt{x+1}$$

10. Find the inverse function of (a)  $f(x) = -x + a, x \in ]-\infty, \infty[$ , where  $a$  is real.  
 (b)  $h(x) = \frac{2}{x-a} + a, x > a$ , where  $a$  is real.  
 (c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq a$ , where  $a$  is real.

$$x = \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$

$$x^2 = a^2 - y^2$$

$$\sqrt{y^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

↑  
Which?

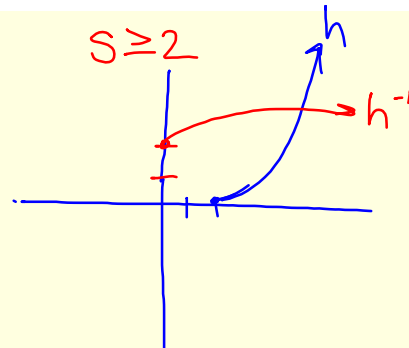
range +

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

11. Find the inverse of  $h(x) = -x^3 + 2$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Sketch both  $h(x)$  and  $h^{-1}(x)$  on the same set of axes.

12. Find the largest possible set of positive real numbers  $S$ , that will enable the inverse function  $h^{-1}$  to exist, given that  $h(x) = (x-2)^2$ ,  $x \in S$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= (y-2)^2 \\
 \pm \sqrt{x} &= y-2 \\
 y &= 2 \pm \sqrt{x} \\
 h^{-1}(x) &= 2 + \sqrt{x}
 \end{aligned}$$



## Group Event

- \* You can only write on your own paper
- \* Work together and make sure everyone agrees on what each person is writing on their paper. Check details!
- \* One paper will be selected at random for grading.

HW: PC Book

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